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## Pages 5 and 6 (Suggested rewrite)

## 4. AERIAL RECCHNAISSANCE.

This is so particularly if surface inspection is limited or non-emistent.

The reconnaissance, or any aspect of it, can be done either by the US or by the UN. Our only imistence is that a job be done which is adequate to provide the USG with information sufficient to convince US that compliance is taking place.

We recegnize that (bulks US) UN will wish to overfly Cubz only after explicit clearance by Cubza authorities.

US would of course med access to photos resulting from UN reconnaissance.

Two types of air surveillance should be considered -photographic (high and low) and, in Fland One, visual monitoring by
holding the aircraft in a pattern so as to maintain continuous air
surveillance of missile transport movements

The Canadian government has effected to have Canadian pilots fly UN (US supplied) RF-191 aircraft. USG andorses use of

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accept. Alternatively we could make available C-130s and within

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It to 6-week period check out already trained multi-engine air crows from one of the following: Mexico, Argentina, Chile or Colombia.

Canada (4 crows) and Infonesia (10 crows) already have competent

C-130 crows which would take only brief period to check out. There are four C-130 aircraft with the UN markings and high quality photographic equipment in Georgia now available to UN on request. In addition, we have sold C-130 aircraft to Australia and are corrently in the midst of completing negotiation on providing C-130 aircraft to Argentim and Chile. Asstralia therefore may also have some capability. USG is prepared to provide rapid (jet) transportation for C-130 crows politically acceptable to the UN from anywhere in the world.

C-130 and F-27 aircraft can carry out both high and low altitude reconnispance.

Another possibility would be for Mexico. Argentina or Venezuela to volunteer a equatron of T-11 (C-45) recommissance sizeraft. They have operational photographic recommissance equipment. Outlity enknown at this time. Argentina has 19 aircraft, Venezuela 5, Chile 1, and Mexico 9. T-11 aircraft cannot carry out high altitude recommissance. Also Sweden has made available for the Congo operation two recommissance J-29 (single-jet aircraft). It is anderstood that they have a number of

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such aircraft fully equipped with photographic equipment.

US Recommended Solution: UN operated C-130 or F-27 aircraft.

Processing unit with US equipment could be readily provided to operate in Havana or at whatever place UN would wish to use as base of operations.

You should therefore reaffirm all this to SYG, strongly urging him to develop a UN reconnaissance capability. Support of UN surveillance, however, should not (repeat not) be tied to US cassation of surveillance. Statements that QTE The United States will reconsider its surveillance requirements based upon the effectiveness of UN operations UNQTE can be made, but we should do nothing to suggest that US determination to conduct air surveillance is necessarily limited by UN operations.

It should go without saying that to the extent no adequate substitute has been developed by the UN, the US high and low surveillance will continue throughout entire dismantling and withdrawal operation and as long thereafter as necessary to satisfy us that offensive weapons have been fully removed from Cuba.